

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
10 April 2014

Original: English

**Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013)
concerning the Central African Republic**

**Note verbale dated 4 April 2014 from the Permanent Mission
of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of
the Committee**

The Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic and, in reference to the note dated 12 February 2014 regarding the implementation of Security Council resolution 2134 (2014), has the honour to transmit information provided by the relevant authorities of the Government of the State of Qatar on the steps taken by the State of Qatar with a view to implementing effectively paragraphs 30 and 32 of resolution 2134 (2014).

The competent authority of the Government of the State of Qatar (Civil Aviation Authority) has informed the national air carrier (Qatar Airways) of the requirements of Security Council resolution 2134 (2014) and the importance of adherence to them, including by reporting any violations of, or information related to, the provisions contained in paragraphs 30 and 32 of that resolution.





Security Council

Distr.: General
22 April 2014

Original: English

**Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013)
concerning the Central African Republic**

**Note verbale dated 22 April 2014 from the Permanent Mission
of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of
the Committee**

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Lithuania to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic and has the honour to refer to Council resolutions 2127 (2013) and 2134 (2014).

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Lithuania has the further honour to enclose Lithuania's report prepared pursuant to paragraph 42 of resolution 2134 (2014) (see annex).



Annex to the note verbale dated 22 April 2014 from the Permanent Mission of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania regarding the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2127 (2013) and 2134 (2014)

The framework for the implementation of international sanctions in the Republic of Lithuania is established by the Law on the Implementation of Economic and Other International Sanctions (2004).¹ The Ministry of Foreign Affairs coordinates the implementation of international sanctions in the Republic of Lithuania and provides natural and legal persons with information about the issues pertaining to the implementation of international sanctions.²

International sanctions are imposed by the directly applicable regulations of the European Union and the resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, which implements other legislation of the European Union, as well as resolutions of the Security Council and the decisions of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Security Council resolutions 2127 (2013) and 2134 (2014), which impose sanctions on the Central African Republic, are implemented through the legislation below.

1. At the European Union level:

(a) Council Decision 2013/798/CFSP of 23 December 2013 concerning restrictive measures against the Central African Republic (Official Journal of the European Union, L 352, 24 December 2013, p. 51), which implements Security Council resolution 2127 (2013);

(b) Council Decision 2014/125/CFSP of 10 March 2014 amending Decision 2013/798/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against the Central African Republic (Official Journal of the European Union, L 070, 11 March 2014, p. 22), which implements Security Council resolution 2134 (2014);

(c) Council Regulation No. 224/2014 of 10 March 2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in the Central African Republic (Official Journal of the European Union, L 070, 11 March 2014, p. 1), which implements both resolution 2127 (2013) and resolution 2134 (2014).

2. At the national level:

(a) The arms embargo is implemented by:

(i) The Law on the Control of Strategic Goods of 1995, as last amended in 2011 (amendments entered into force on 20 June 2012), which states that licences to export strategic goods shall not be issued if the issue of export licences, inter alia, contradicts international sanctions implemented in the

¹ Available from http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=256251.

² More information on the implementation of international sanctions in Lithuania is available on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (www.urm.lt/sanctions).

Republic of Lithuania [...] and the criteria set out in Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment. Criterion one of the Common Position, inter alia, requires respect for the international obligations and commitments of Member States, in particular the sanctions adopted by the Security Council and the European Union;

(ii) The government resolution on the transportation of arms and ammunition of 2011, as last amended in 2012, which also takes into account the criteria set out in the Common Position in assessing export licence applications;

(iii) The government resolution on the approval of the list of the States to which the export or transit of the goods listed in the Common Military List of the European Union is prohibited and for which brokering negotiations and transactions in the goods listed in the Common Military List is prohibited of 2005, as last amended in 2011, currently under the amendment procedure;

(b) The travel ban is implemented by the government resolution on the implementation of political sanctions that prohibit the entry into or the transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania of individuals of 2008, which establishes a procedure for including the individuals in a national travel ban list.



Security Council

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25 April 2014

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**Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013)
concerning the Central African Republic**

**Note verbale dated 24 April 2014 from the Permanent Mission of
Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of
the Committee**

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic. Further to the note of the Chair dated 12 February 2014, the Mission has the honour to forward the report of the Republic of Croatia to the Committee (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 24 April 2014 from the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of the Republic of Croatia on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2127 (2013) and 2134 (2014) concerning the Central African Republic

The Republic of Croatia has been consistently implementing national legislation required for the implementation of international restrictive measures. According to the Law on International Restrictive Measures, the Republic of Croatia can introduce, implement or abolish international restrictive measures against States, international organizations, territorial entities, movements or natural and legal persons to ensure the implementation of internationally binding decisions of the United Nations and the European Union, and, where applicable, international law.

For the purpose of the implementation of the above-mentioned law, the Government of the Republic of Croatia has established the Standing Coordination Group for Monitoring the Implementation of International Restrictive Measures to monitor and coordinate the implementation of restrictive measures. The Standing Coordination Group is composed of members from the following ministries and institutions: Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Justice, State Attorney's Office, Security and Intelligence Agency, Croatian National Bank (the central bank of the Republic of Croatia) and Croatian Agency for the Supervision of Financial Services. The Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs presides over the Standing Coordination Group's work.

In 2011, the Government of the Republic of Croatia adopted two important documents that further improve the implementation of international restrictive measures, namely the decree on the implementation of the assets freeze and the decree on the database on the implementation of restrictive measures against concrete natural or legal persons.

Croatian legislation contains provisions that criminalize support, whether active or passive, to entities or persons involved in the supply of weapons, as referred to in the above-mentioned resolutions. The main provisions are contained in the Criminal Code, the Trade Act, the Government Decision on Determination on Goods Imported and Exported on the Basis of Licences and the Law on Production, Overhaul and Trade of Weapons and Military Equipment. With a view to improving the control of trade in arms and military equipment, the Republic of Croatia introduced the TRACKER programme in 2009.

In the preparation of the present report, official reports were collected from all relevant ministries and other State bodies. As the official reports of relevant State bodies indicate, no cases of violations of the regime introduced by paragraphs 30 and 32 of resolution 2134 (2014) and paragraph 54 of resolution 2127 (2013) have been recorded since their adoption.

To conclude, the Croatian authorities have to date identified no groups or individuals that have attempted to supply, sell or transfer arms and related materials or to provide technical assistance, training, financial or other assistance violating the

relevant provisions of resolution 2127 (2013). No financial assets or economic resources of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities referred to in resolution 2134 (2014) have been found in Croatia, and no banned financial transactions have been recorded. No attempts of entry into or transit through Croatian territory by individuals designated by the Committee in accordance with paragraph 30 of resolution 2134 (2014) have taken place. However, if any relevant information as indicated in the above-mentioned resolutions is obtained, it shall be promptly referred to the Committee.

Zagreb, 17 April 2014
